History Of Psychology

19th Century

- Wilhelm Wundt (1879)
  - Opens first experimental laboratory in psychology
  - Helped develop the field of structuralism
- G. Stanley Hall
  - 1883
    - Established first U.S. laboratory at Johns Hopkins University
  - 1892
    - Founded the American Psychologist Association (APA)
    - Establish two key journals
      - American Journal of Psychology (1887)
      - Journal of Applied Psychology (1917)
- Hermann Ebbinghaus (1885)
  - Published his seminal "On Memory" which describes learning and memory experiments conducted on himself
  - Introduced nonsense syllabus to study memory process
- James McKeen Cattell (1888)
  - Becomes first psychology at the University of Pennsylvania
  - Published "Mental Tests and Measurements," marking the advent of psychological assessment.
- William James (1890)
  - Published "Principles of Psychology", one of the first psychology textbook
  - Functionalism which focuses on the acts and functions of the mind rather than its internal contents
- Lightner Witmer (1896)
  - Opens world's first psychological clinic to patients
  - Originated the field of clinical psychology
- Edward Thorndike (1898)
  - Develops the Law of Effect
  - Suggested that responses closely followed by satisfaction will become firmly attached to the situation and therefore more likely to reoccur when the situation is repeated

1900 to 1950

- Sigmund Freud (1900)
  - Published his landmark book, "Interpretation of Dreams."
  - Development of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis
    - Included the significance of the unconscious, early sexual development, repression, dreams, death and life drives, and transference
- Edward Bradford Titchener (1901)
  - Publication of the "Manual of Experimental Psychology"
  - Introduces structuralism to the United States
  - Structuralism, an approach which seeks to identify the basic elements of consciousness
  - Fades after Titchener's death in 1927.
- Mary Calkins (1904)
  - First woman president of the APA
  - Harvard denied her a Ph.D. because of her gender
- Alfred Binet and Theodore Simon (1905)
  - Develop a scale of general intelligence on the basis of mental age
  - researchers refine this work into the concept of intelligence quotient (IQ)
- Ivan Pavlov (1906)
  - Published findings on Classical Conditioning
  - Two stimuli are linked together to produce a new learned response in a person or animal
- John B. Watson (1913)
  - publishes "Psychology as Behavior"
  - behaviorism focuses on observable and measurable behavior.
- Francis Cecil Sumner (1920)
  - First African American doctorate in psychology
  - Main focus in psychology is "race psychology"
    - Understand and eliminate racial bias in the administration of justice
- Psychiatrist Hans Berger (1929)
  - Electroencephalogram invented
  - Invented the electroencephalogram and tests it on his son
- Jean Piaget (1932)
  - Publication of his work "The Moral Judgment of the Child"
  - Stage theory of child cognitive development, detailed observational studies of cognition in children, and a series of simple
- Carl Rogers (1942)
  - Developed the psychotherapy method called client-centered
  - Introduced the concepts of congruence, empathic understanding, acceptance, and unconditional positive regard into the therapeutic environment
- Martin Seligman (1998)
  - Helplessness and pessimism had important implications in the prevention and treatment of depression
  - PERMA model, in which he studies what people choose to increase their level of well-being, including positive emotion, positive relationships, involvement, meaning, and commitment.

1950 to 2000

- Abraham Maslow (1952)
  - He is one of the founders of humanistic psychology
  - Published "Motivation and Personality," describing his theory of a hierarchy of needs
- Wilder G. Penfield (1954)
  - Begins to uncover the relationship between chemical activity in the brain and psychological phenomena
  - Findings set the stage for widespread research on the biological role in psychological phenomena
- Noam Chomsky (1957)
  - Published "Syntactic Structures," marking a major advancement in the study of linguistics.
  - Helped spawn the field of psycholinguistics, the psychology of language
- Harry Harlow (1958)
  - Publishesd "The Nature of Love"
  - describes the importance of attachment and love in rhesus monkeys
- Albert Bandura (1961)
  - Conducted his now-famous Bobo doll experiment
  - Child behavior is described as a construct of observation, imitation, and modeling
  - First described the concept of observational learning to explain aggression
- Stanley Milgram (1974)
  - Published "Obedience to Authority"
  - Describes the findings of his famous obedience experiments
  - Interested in researching how far people would go in obeying an instruction if it involved harming another person
- Richard Dawkins (1976)
  - Publishesd "The Selfish Gene," which begins to popularize the idea of evolutionary psychology
  - Applies principles from evolutionary biology to the structure and function of the human brain.
- Carol Gilligan (1982)
  - Research into the moral development of girls and women
  - Published "The Birth of Pleasure"
  - Adaptation of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development.
- Steven Pinker (1991)
  - Published "The Language Instinct"
  - Introducing his theories as to how children acquire language
  - Explanations for the functions of the brain and thus for language and behaviour

21st Century

- Steven Pinker (2002)
  - Published "The Blank Slate"
  - Arguing against the concept of tabula rasa
- Simon LeVay (2010)
  - Published "Gay, Straight, and the Reason Why"
  - Argues that sexual orientation emerges from prenatal differentiation in the brain

Early Modern Period

- 16th Century
  - Johann Weyer (1515)
    - Considered as one of the fathers of psychiatry
    - Presented one of scientific approaches to the study of mental illness
    - Claimed that the mind, like body, is also vulnerable to illnesses
- 17th Century
  - Francis Bacon (1625)
    - Known for his promotion of the scientific method
    - His writings on psychological topics included the nature of knowledge and memory
- 18th Century
  - Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1701)
    - Becoming the first to postulate an unconscious mind
    - Introduced the concept of threshold

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